

The Sun.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1880.

Amusements To-day.
Grand Opera House.—The "Huguenots."
Madison Square Theatre.—The "Huguenots."
Fourth Avenue Theatre.—The "Huguenots."
Grand Opera House.—The "Huguenots."
Madison Square Theatre.—The "Huguenots."
Fourth Avenue Theatre.—The "Huguenots."

Setting the Will of the People at Defiance.

Is there a man in the country who imagines that DON CAMERON has one sentiment of democracy in his heart? Mr. CAMERON lives in a State where the Government is nominally popular. In some respects the Constitution of Pennsylvania is one of the freest and most democratic ever drafted. Before the law men are more nearly equal than in most of the old thirteen States. And yet Mr. CAMERON, with no popular or democratic sympathies, has himself occupied the high office of United States Senator from that great and powerful Commonwealth. He saw his father before him for many years occupying the same high office. And yet Mr. SIMON CAMERON, as we understand, was never elected to any public office by the direct vote of the people.

The politics of Pennsylvania are particularly venal; the CAMERONS are rich; and so long as they have been able to treat popular elections as the purchase of a by-product, and to obtain office for themselves any votes they require in the Legislature without regard to the wishes of the people, it may not be strange that they should look upon the government of the people as a mere illusive theory designed to flatter the masses.

Now the CAMERONS—the great double team of father and son—have made up their minds that ULYSSES S. GRANT shall be elected for a third term and shall be the next President of the United States.

The first thing required was the control of the National Republican Committee. They got that, and elected DON CAMERON Chairman. The next thing they wanted was the Pennsylvania delegation in the Republican National Convention. If the State Convention to name the delegates could be called early and called to meet at Harrisburg it was understood that GRANT delegates would be chosen. Both these points the CAMERONS have carried. The Convention is to meet on the first Wednesday of February—the earliest day ever fixed for such a Convention—and is to meet at Harrisburg.

It cannot be denied that the CAMERONS—the non-believers in the people—have made a pretty strong beginning. The same money and monarchical power—wielded under different but not more democratic names—threatens to unite the delegation from the great State of New York to that from Pennsylvania in support of GRANT for a third term.

Surely there are abundant reasons why the great, democratic, countless populace should take alarm when they see these monarchists, rich and powerful, although in numbers few, moving down on their liberties. If the people would prevent the ultimate establishment of an empire, they cannot stir themselves too soon or too vigorously in opposition to the threatening first step toward empire, the third term for GRANT.

Very Different Cases.

The case of MARCUS MORTON, the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts who was seated by a Whig Legislature on a majority of one vote, and in spite of informality in some of the returns, is interesting at this time. It does not, however, afford a precedent which could have governed or should govern the action of Mr. CAMERON and his Council, and we do not understand Mr. FINE as presenting it with any other purpose than to illustrate in a general way the spirit of fairness that ought to prevail in politics.

Gov. GARCELON and his Council do not constitute the supreme legislative body of the State of Maine. They have no right or power to go into the equity of the election of members of the Legislature of Maine. They have no more power to set aside the forms of law than the local returning officers, the aldermen and clerks of cities, the selectmen of towns, and the assessors and plantations. It is the business of each branch of the Legislature to determine whether the men elected to it under the forms of the law were elected or not elected by a majority of the ballots actually cast. The machinery of the count and canvass is designed to secure results expressive of the will of the people. The Governor and Council, in the exercise of the ministerial functions of a canvassing board, are merely a part of this machinery. Their duty is to do their work according to the law which they have sworn to obey, leaving the settlement of disputed or doubtful cases to the final and only authority competent under the Constitution to dispose of them.

The Courts of the United States.

As the courts of the United States are now organized the administration of justice is so long delayed that in many cases it amounts almost to a practical denial of that right. An appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington, regularly entered on the docket, has no chance of a hearing in the usual way before the lapse of two years, and it may be deferred much longer. The business is growing every year, and the delay is becoming more and more intolerable. It is a privilege for the country to have a Supreme Court, but it is a privilege which is being lost. Four of the nine aggregate two hundred and ninety years, and a fifth is hopelessly incapacitated for service by paralysis. It cannot, therefore, be called a lively bench.

The most immediate remedy proposed by the profession is an increase in the number of Circuit Judges, perhaps to the extent of fifteen or twenty. This would relieve the Supreme Court materially, by diminishing the appeals in cases of small importance. But there is little prospect that either of these methods will be seriously considered until after the Presidential election. Neither

the Democrats nor the stalwart Republicans are inclined to give this valuable patronage to HAYES, and it will be reserved for the incoming President, whoever he may chance to be.

But there are reforms in the Judiciary system that ought not to be deferred. Litigants before the Supreme Court of the United States and the courts of the District of Columbia complain justly of the grievous costs to which they are subjected by the clerks who tax them. They have a fee bill of their own, wholly exempt from revision. The clerkship of the Supreme Court is believed to be one of the most valuable offices in the country, being estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars a year. No returns are made of the fees received, and the estimate is necessarily speculative, but is based on the business before that tribunal.

The clerkship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—a name that should not be tolerated, because of the confusion it causes—is also very lucrative, but to what purpose? The clerkship of the following reason, given in the report of the Attorney-General:

"This does not include the earnings, however, of the Clerk of the Court of the United States in the District of Columbia. This latter office is practically exempt from the restrictions locally thrown around clerks of the United States courts in other judicial districts, in not being required to make a return of the emoluments to the Department of Justice, or to submit the accounts of office to any way to its inspection in the manner of other clerks."

Long continued favoritism has exempted these two offices from the general rule applicable to all other clerks, and without a color of reason to justify an exception which has become a burden to litigants before those courts.

Another abuse connected with the Judiciary is the office of United States Commissioner. Of these functionaries there are nearly two thousand scattered over the country. They live by fees, arbitrarily collected, and make no report of them to the Department of Justice. Their interest is to promote litigation, and consequently trivial prosecutions are encouraged at large cost to the Treasury. Last year this item footed up \$111,283.31, and the reports show that it has increased rapidly for the last three years.

Certainly, the number of these commissioners should be fixed by law for each district; their pay or emoluments ought to be fixed by law; and the judges should have discretion to disallow fees, where warrants are issued on frivolous pretexts or multiplied unjustly.

Advertising Methods.

The practice of advertising business wares by means of circulars and price lists sent through the mails, or delivered in the city by messengers, seems to have greatly increased within a year. Many of these circulars are adorned with elaborate lithographic designs, printed in colors, and sometimes in black ink.

Letting alone the cost for postage, the expense of the mere manufacture of these cards must be very great, for the aim is to get them up in a shape so attractive that they shall command the attention of those who receive them; and, if they are to benefit the issuers of them to any extent, they must be scattered in large numbers, unless the goods advertised are adapted only to a small and select class. This puts on the merchant both a heavy printing and a heavy postage bill, which, perhaps, he might profitably incur if he was the only advertiser in this way, or only one of a few; for then his expensive and tasteful circulars might be read and remembered by the recipients of them. But when, as now, a man in the country finds two or three such cards in his Post Office box every other day, and the householder in town is annoyed at the frequent ringing of his door bell by the messengers who deliver them, the care and expense of the preparation and sending out of these costly circulars are pretty apt to be wasted. People are bored by them, and toss them aside with vexation.

Unquestionably such means of advertising may be wisely and profitably adopted in the case of certain classes of books and certain objects of interest to a very limited number of persons, who are glad to get the information the circulars furnish; but where the goods offered for sale are intended to meet a general demand, no matter how freely the cards are distributed, they can only go to a small proportion of the possible purchasers. The greater the variety of them, the less, of course, will be the attention paid to such business announcements.

We cannot wonder, however, that merchants groan under the burdens of advertising bills, and cudgel their brains to devise some scheme for lowering the expense of publishing their wares. In few departments of business, too, has there been more misrepresentation and downright swindling than in that of advertising. The flush times for that sort of thing were eight or ten years ago, when worthless sheets, with only a nominal circulation and no influence, scoured the city to obtain advertisements, hesitating at no falsehood, and consenting to almost any terms, so long as they got what they were after. An enormous amount of money was obtained from advertisers in this way, much of which might have been well have been spent in sticking up posters in dark cellars.

But the tricks of frauds and swindlers cannot detract from the value of advertising in newspapers which really have extensive circulation, and which have a strong hold on the confidence of the public by reason of their intrinsic merit. There is no method of advertising comparable with that of such journals, and it is fortunate for merchants that it is within their reach. They get the benefit of the power of iteration, one of the greatest powers possessed by a newspaper, and by frequent repetition can fix their names and their business in the memories of the public. But they have a right to demand that they shall be shown that they buy—to be told just how many readers they have, and that the circulation is not inflated by the circulation of the papers in which they advertise. They are asked to purchase something they are not allowed to weigh, to handle, or even to see. Men don't like to buy things in that way.

How far a newspaper of large circulation, which is jealous of every inch of its space, and knows how to fill it to the advantage of its readers, is justified in giving up its column to advertisers, is a very grave question. It is a privilege for the country to have a newspaper, and a fifth is hopelessly incapacitated for service by paralysis. It cannot, therefore, be called a lively bench.

The most immediate remedy proposed by the profession is an increase in the number of Circuit Judges, perhaps to the extent of fifteen or twenty. This would relieve the Supreme Court materially, by diminishing the appeals in cases of small importance. But there is little prospect that either of these methods will be seriously considered until after the Presidential election. Neither

the Democrats nor the stalwart Republicans are inclined to give this valuable patronage to HAYES, and it will be reserved for the incoming President, whoever he may chance to be.

But there are reforms in the Judiciary system that ought not to be deferred. Litigants before the Supreme Court of the United States and the courts of the District of Columbia complain justly of the grievous costs to which they are subjected by the clerks who tax them. They have a fee bill of their own, wholly exempt from revision. The clerkship of the Supreme Court is believed to be one of the most valuable offices in the country, being estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars a year. No returns are made of the fees received, and the estimate is necessarily speculative, but is based on the business before that tribunal.

The clerkship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—a name that should not be tolerated, because of the confusion it causes—is also very lucrative, but to what purpose? The clerkship of the following reason, given in the report of the Attorney-General:

"This does not include the earnings, however, of the Clerk of the Court of the United States in the District of Columbia. This latter office is practically exempt from the restrictions locally thrown around clerks of the United States courts in other judicial districts, in not being required to make a return of the emoluments to the Department of Justice, or to submit the accounts of office to any way to its inspection in the manner of other clerks."

Long continued favoritism has exempted these two offices from the general rule applicable to all other clerks, and without a color of reason to justify an exception which has become a burden to litigants before those courts.

Another abuse connected with the Judiciary is the office of United States Commissioner. Of these functionaries there are nearly two thousand scattered over the country. They live by fees, arbitrarily collected, and make no report of them to the Department of Justice. Their interest is to promote litigation, and consequently trivial prosecutions are encouraged at large cost to the Treasury. Last year this item footed up \$111,283.31, and the reports show that it has increased rapidly for the last three years.

Certainly, the number of these commissioners should be fixed by law for each district; their pay or emoluments ought to be fixed by law; and the judges should have discretion to disallow fees, where warrants are issued on frivolous pretexts or multiplied unjustly.

The practice of advertising business wares by means of circulars and price lists sent through the mails, or delivered in the city by messengers, seems to have greatly increased within a year. Many of these circulars are adorned with elaborate lithographic designs, printed in colors, and sometimes in black ink.

Letting alone the cost for postage, the expense of the mere manufacture of these cards must be very great, for the aim is to get them up in a shape so attractive that they shall command the attention of those who receive them; and, if they are to benefit the issuers of them to any extent, they must be scattered in large numbers, unless the goods advertised are adapted only to a small and select class. This puts on the merchant both a heavy printing and a heavy postage bill, which, perhaps, he might profitably incur if he was the only advertiser in this way, or only one of a few; for then his expensive and tasteful circulars might be read and remembered by the recipients of them. But when, as now, a man in the country finds two or three such cards in his Post Office box every other day, and the householder in town is annoyed at the frequent ringing of his door bell by the messengers who deliver them, the care and expense of the preparation and sending out of these costly circulars are pretty apt to be wasted. People are bored by them, and toss them aside with vexation.

Unquestionably such means of advertising may be wisely and profitably adopted in the case of certain classes of books and certain objects of interest to a very limited number of persons, who are glad to get the information the circulars furnish; but where the goods offered for sale are intended to meet a general demand, no matter how freely the cards are distributed, they can only go to a small proportion of the possible purchasers. The greater the variety of them, the less, of course, will be the attention paid to such business announcements.

We cannot wonder, however, that merchants groan under the burdens of advertising bills, and cudgel their brains to devise some scheme for lowering the expense of publishing their wares. In few departments of business, too, has there been more misrepresentation and downright swindling than in that of advertising. The flush times for that sort of thing were eight or ten years ago, when worthless sheets, with only a nominal circulation and no influence, scoured the city to obtain advertisements, hesitating at no falsehood, and consenting to almost any terms, so long as they got what they were after. An enormous amount of money was obtained from advertisers in this way, much of which might have been well have been spent in sticking up posters in dark cellars.

But the tricks of frauds and swindlers cannot detract from the value of advertising in newspapers which really have extensive circulation, and which have a strong hold on the confidence of the public by reason of their intrinsic merit. There is no method of advertising comparable with that of such journals, and it is fortunate for merchants that it is within their reach. They get the benefit of the power of iteration, one of the greatest powers possessed by a newspaper, and by frequent repetition can fix their names and their business in the memories of the public. But they have a right to demand that they shall be shown that they buy—to be told just how many readers they have, and that the circulation is not inflated by the circulation of the papers in which they advertise. They are asked to purchase something they are not allowed to weigh, to handle, or even to see. Men don't like to buy things in that way.

How far a newspaper of large circulation, which is jealous of every inch of its space, and knows how to fill it to the advantage of its readers, is justified in giving up its column to advertisers, is a very grave question. It is a privilege for the country to have a newspaper, and a fifth is hopelessly incapacitated for service by paralysis. It cannot, therefore, be called a lively bench.

The most immediate remedy proposed by the profession is an increase in the number of Circuit Judges, perhaps to the extent of fifteen or twenty. This would relieve the Supreme Court materially, by diminishing the appeals in cases of small importance. But there is little prospect that either of these methods will be seriously considered until after the Presidential election. Neither

the Democrats nor the stalwart Republicans are inclined to give this valuable patronage to HAYES, and it will be reserved for the incoming President, whoever he may chance to be.

But there are reforms in the Judiciary system that ought not to be deferred. Litigants before the Supreme Court of the United States and the courts of the District of Columbia complain justly of the grievous costs to which they are subjected by the clerks who tax them. They have a fee bill of their own, wholly exempt from revision. The clerkship of the Supreme Court is believed to be one of the most valuable offices in the country, being estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars a year. No returns are made of the fees received, and the estimate is necessarily speculative, but is based on the business before that tribunal.

The clerkship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—a name that should not be tolerated, because of the confusion it causes—is also very lucrative, but to what purpose? The clerkship of the following reason, given in the report of the Attorney-General:

"This does not include the earnings, however, of the Clerk of the Court of the United States in the District of Columbia. This latter office is practically exempt from the restrictions locally thrown around clerks of the United States courts in other judicial districts, in not being required to make a return of the emoluments to the Department of Justice, or to submit the accounts of office to any way to its inspection in the manner of other clerks."

Long continued favoritism has exempted these two offices from the general rule applicable to all other clerks, and without a color of reason to justify an exception which has become a burden to litigants before those courts.

Another abuse connected with the Judiciary is the office of United States Commissioner. Of these functionaries there are nearly two thousand scattered over the country. They live by fees, arbitrarily collected, and make no report of them to the Department of Justice. Their interest is to promote litigation, and consequently trivial prosecutions are encouraged at large cost to the Treasury. Last year this item footed up \$111,283.31, and the reports show that it has increased rapidly for the last three years.

Certainly, the number of these commissioners should be fixed by law for each district; their pay or emoluments ought to be fixed by law; and the judges should have discretion to disallow fees, where warrants are issued on frivolous pretexts or multiplied unjustly.

The practice of advertising business wares by means of circulars and price lists sent through the mails, or delivered in the city by messengers, seems to have greatly increased within a year. Many of these circulars are adorned with elaborate lithographic designs, printed in colors, and sometimes in black ink.

Letting alone the cost for postage, the expense of the mere manufacture of these cards must be very great, for the aim is to get them up in a shape so attractive that they shall command the attention of those who receive them; and, if they are to benefit the issuers of them to any extent, they must be scattered in large numbers, unless the goods advertised are adapted only to a small and select class. This puts on the merchant both a heavy printing and a heavy postage bill, which, perhaps, he might profitably incur if he was the only advertiser in this way, or only one of a few; for then his expensive and tasteful circulars might be read and remembered by the recipients of them. But when, as now, a man in the country finds two or three such cards in his Post Office box every other day, and the householder in town is annoyed at the frequent ringing of his door bell by the messengers who deliver them, the care and expense of the preparation and sending out of these costly circulars are pretty apt to be wasted. People are bored by them, and toss them aside with vexation.

Unquestionably such means of advertising may be wisely and profitably adopted in the case of certain classes of books and certain objects of interest to a very limited number of persons, who are glad to get the information the circulars furnish; but where the goods offered for sale are intended to meet a general demand, no matter how freely the cards are distributed, they can only go to a small proportion of the possible purchasers. The greater the variety of them, the less, of course, will be the attention paid to such business announcements.

We cannot wonder, however, that merchants groan under the burdens of advertising bills, and cudgel their brains to devise some scheme for lowering the expense of publishing their wares. In few departments of business, too, has there been more misrepresentation and downright swindling than in that of advertising. The flush times for that sort of thing were eight or ten years ago, when worthless sheets, with only a nominal circulation and no influence, scoured the city to obtain advertisements, hesitating at no falsehood, and consenting to almost any terms, so long as they got what they were after. An enormous amount of money was obtained from advertisers in this way, much of which might have been well have been spent in sticking up posters in dark cellars.

But the tricks of frauds and swindlers cannot detract from the value of advertising in newspapers which really have extensive circulation, and which have a strong hold on the confidence of the public by reason of their intrinsic merit. There is no method of advertising comparable with that of such journals, and it is fortunate for merchants that it is within their reach. They get the benefit of the power of iteration, one of the greatest powers possessed by a newspaper, and by frequent repetition can fix their names and their business in the memories of the public. But they have a right to demand that they shall be shown that they buy—to be told just how many readers they have, and that the circulation is not inflated by the circulation of the papers in which they advertise. They are asked to purchase something they are not allowed to weigh, to handle, or even to see. Men don't like to buy things in that way.

How far a newspaper of large circulation, which is jealous of every inch of its space, and knows how to fill it to the advantage of its readers, is justified in giving up its column to advertisers, is a very grave question. It is a privilege for the country to have a newspaper, and a fifth is hopelessly incapacitated for service by paralysis. It cannot, therefore, be called a lively bench.

The most immediate remedy proposed by the profession is an increase in the number of Circuit Judges, perhaps to the extent of fifteen or twenty. This would relieve the Supreme Court materially, by diminishing the appeals in cases of small importance. But there is little prospect that either of these methods will be seriously considered until after the Presidential election. Neither

the Democrats nor the stalwart Republicans are inclined to give this valuable patronage to HAYES, and it will be reserved for the incoming President, whoever he may chance to be.

But there are reforms in the Judiciary system that ought not to be deferred. Litigants before the Supreme Court of the United States and the courts of the District of Columbia complain justly of the grievous costs to which they are subjected by the clerks who tax them. They have a fee bill of their own, wholly exempt from revision. The clerkship of the Supreme Court is believed to be one of the most valuable offices in the country, being estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars a year. No returns are made of the fees received, and the estimate is necessarily speculative, but is based on the business before that tribunal.

The clerkship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—a name that should not be tolerated, because of the confusion it causes—is also very lucrative, but to what purpose? The clerkship of the following reason, given in the report of the Attorney-General:

"This does not include the earnings, however, of the Clerk of the Court of the United States in the District of Columbia. This latter office is practically exempt from the restrictions locally thrown around clerks of the United States courts in other judicial districts, in not being required to make a return of the emoluments to the Department of Justice, or to submit the accounts of office to any way to its inspection in the manner of other clerks."

Long continued favoritism has exempted these two offices from the general rule applicable to all other clerks, and without a color of reason to justify an exception which has become a burden to litigants before those courts.

Another abuse connected with the Judiciary is the office of United States Commissioner. Of these functionaries there are nearly two thousand scattered over the country. They live by fees, arbitrarily collected, and make no report of them to the Department of Justice. Their interest is to promote litigation, and consequently trivial prosecutions are encouraged at large cost to the Treasury. Last year this item footed up \$111,283.31, and the reports show that it has increased rapidly for the last three years.

Certainly, the number of these commissioners should be fixed by law for each district; their pay or emoluments ought to be fixed by law; and the judges should have discretion to disallow fees, where warrants are issued on frivolous pretexts or multiplied unjustly.

The practice of advertising business wares by means of circulars and price lists sent through the mails, or delivered in the city by messengers, seems to have greatly increased within a year. Many of these circulars are adorned with elaborate lithographic designs, printed in colors, and sometimes in black ink.

Letting alone the cost for postage, the expense of the mere manufacture of these cards must be very great, for the aim is to get them up in a shape so attractive that they shall command the attention of those who receive them; and, if they are to benefit the issuers of them to any extent, they must be scattered in large numbers, unless the goods advertised are adapted only to a small and select class. This puts on the merchant both a heavy printing and a heavy postage bill, which, perhaps, he might profitably incur if he was the only advertiser in this way, or only one of a few; for then his expensive and tasteful circulars might be read and remembered by the recipients of them. But when, as now, a man in the country finds two or three such cards in his Post Office box every other day, and the householder in town is annoyed at the frequent ringing of his door bell by the messengers who deliver them, the care and expense of the preparation and sending out of these costly circulars are pretty apt to be wasted. People are bored by them, and toss them aside with vexation.

Unquestionably such means of advertising may be wisely and profitably adopted in the case of certain classes of books and certain objects of interest to a very limited number of persons, who are glad to get the information the circulars furnish; but where the goods offered for sale are intended to meet a general demand, no matter how freely the cards are distributed, they can only go to a small proportion of the possible purchasers. The greater the variety of them, the less, of course, will be the attention paid to such business announcements.

We cannot wonder, however, that merchants groan under the burdens of advertising bills, and cudgel their brains to devise some scheme for lowering the expense of publishing their wares. In few departments of business, too, has there been more misrepresentation and downright swindling than in that of advertising. The flush times for that sort of thing were eight or ten years ago, when worthless sheets, with only a nominal circulation and no influence, scoured the city to obtain advertisements, hesitating at no falsehood, and consenting to almost any terms, so long as they got what they were after. An enormous amount of money was obtained from advertisers in this way, much of which might have been well have been spent in sticking up posters in dark cellars.

But the tricks of frauds and swindlers cannot detract from the value of advertising in newspapers which really have extensive circulation, and which have a strong hold on the confidence of the public by reason of their intrinsic merit. There is no method of advertising comparable with that of such journals, and it is fortunate for merchants that it is within their reach. They get the benefit of the power of iteration, one of the greatest powers possessed by a newspaper, and by frequent repetition can fix their names and their business in the memories of the public. But they have a right to demand that they shall be shown that they buy—to be told just how many readers they have, and that the circulation is not inflated by the circulation of the papers in which they advertise. They are asked to purchase something they are not allowed to weigh, to handle, or even to see. Men don't like to buy things in that way.

How far a newspaper of large circulation, which is jealous of every inch of its space, and knows how to fill it to the advantage of its readers, is justified in giving up its column to advertisers, is a very grave question. It is a privilege for the country to have a newspaper, and a fifth is hopelessly incapacitated for service by paralysis. It cannot, therefore, be called a lively bench.

The most immediate remedy proposed by the profession is an increase in the number of Circuit Judges, perhaps to the extent of fifteen or twenty. This would relieve the Supreme Court materially, by diminishing the appeals in cases of small importance. But there is little prospect that either of these methods will be seriously considered until after the Presidential election. Neither

the Democrats nor the stalwart Republicans are inclined to give this valuable patronage to HAYES, and it will be reserved for the incoming President, whoever he may chance to be.

But there are reforms in the Judiciary system that ought not to be deferred. Litigants before the Supreme Court of the United States and the courts of the District of Columbia complain justly of the grievous costs to which they are subjected by the clerks who tax them. They have a fee bill of their own, wholly exempt from revision. The clerkship of the Supreme Court is believed to be one of the most valuable offices in the country, being estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars a year. No returns are made of the fees received, and the estimate is necessarily speculative, but is based on the business before that tribunal.

The clerkship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—a name that should not be tolerated, because of the confusion it causes—is also very lucrative, but to what purpose? The clerkship of the following reason, given in the report of the Attorney-General:

"This does not include the earnings, however, of the Clerk of the Court of the United States in the District of Columbia. This latter office is practically exempt from the restrictions locally thrown around clerks of the United States courts in other judicial districts, in not being required to make a return of the emoluments to the Department of Justice, or to submit the accounts of office to any way to its inspection in the manner of other clerks."

Long continued favoritism has exempted these two offices from the general rule applicable to all other clerks, and without a color of reason to justify an exception which has become a burden to litigants before those courts.

Another abuse connected with the Judiciary is the office of United States Commissioner. Of these functionaries there are nearly two thousand scattered over the country. They live by fees, arbitrarily collected, and make no report of them to the Department of Justice. Their interest is to promote litigation, and consequently trivial prosecutions are encouraged at large cost to the Treasury. Last year this item footed up \$111,283.31, and the reports show that it has increased rapidly for the last three years.

Certainly, the number of these commissioners should be fixed by law for each district; their pay or emoluments ought to be fixed by law; and the judges should have discretion to disallow fees, where warrants are issued on frivolous pretexts or multiplied unjustly.

the Democrats nor the stalwart Republicans are inclined to give this valuable patronage to HAYES, and it will be reserved for the incoming President, whoever he may chance to be.

But there are reforms in the Judiciary system that ought not to be deferred. Litigants before the Supreme Court of the United States and the courts of the District of Columbia complain justly of the grievous costs to which they are subjected by the clerks who tax them. They have a fee bill of their own, wholly exempt from revision. The clerkship of the Supreme Court is believed to be one of the most valuable offices in the country, being estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars a year. No returns are made of the fees received, and the estimate is necessarily speculative, but is based on the business before that tribunal.

The clerkship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—a name that should not be tolerated, because of the confusion it causes—is also very lucrative, but to what purpose? The clerkship of the following reason, given in the report of the Attorney-General:

"This does not include the earnings, however, of the Clerk of the Court of the United States in the District of Columbia. This latter office is practically exempt from the restrictions locally thrown around clerks of the United States courts in other judicial districts, in not being required to make a return of the emoluments to the Department of Justice, or to submit the accounts of office to any way to its inspection in the manner of other clerks."

Long continued favoritism has exempted these two offices from the general rule applicable to all other clerks, and without a color of reason to justify an exception which has become a burden to litigants before those courts.

Another abuse connected with the Judiciary is the office of United States Commissioner. Of these functionaries there are nearly two thousand scattered over the country. They live by fees, arbitrarily collected, and make no report of them to the Department of Justice. Their interest is to promote litigation, and consequently trivial prosecutions are encouraged at large cost to the Treasury. Last year this item footed up \$111,283.31, and the reports show that it has increased rapidly for the last three years.

Certainly, the number of these commissioners should be fixed by law for each district; their pay or emoluments ought to be fixed by law; and the judges should have discretion to disallow fees, where warrants are issued on frivolous pretexts or multiplied unjustly.

The practice of advertising business wares by means of circulars and price lists sent through the mails, or delivered in the city by messengers, seems to have greatly increased within a year. Many of these circulars are adorned with elaborate lithographic designs, printed in colors, and sometimes in black ink.

Letting alone the cost for postage, the expense of the mere manufacture of these cards must be very great, for the aim is to get them up in a shape so attractive that they shall command the attention of those who receive them; and, if they are to benefit the issuers of them to any extent, they must be scattered in large numbers, unless the goods advertised are adapted only to a small and select class. This puts on the merchant both a heavy printing and a heavy postage bill, which, perhaps, he might profitably incur if he was the only advertiser in this way, or only one of a few; for then his expensive and tasteful circulars might be read and remembered by the recipients of them. But when, as now, a man in the country finds two or three such cards in his Post Office box every other day, and the householder in town is annoyed at the frequent ringing of his door bell by the messengers who deliver them, the care and expense of the preparation and sending out of these costly circulars are pretty apt to be wasted. People are bored by them, and toss them aside with vexation.

Unquestionably such means of advertising may be wisely and profitably adopted in the case of certain classes of books and certain objects of interest to a very limited number of persons, who are glad to get the information the circulars furnish; but where the goods offered for sale are intended to meet a general demand, no matter how freely the cards are distributed, they can only go to a small proportion of the possible purchasers. The greater the variety of them, the less, of course, will be the attention paid to such business announcements.

We cannot wonder, however, that merchants groan under the burdens of advertising bills, and cudgel their brains to devise some scheme for lowering the expense of publishing their wares. In few departments of business, too, has there been more misrepresentation and downright swindling than in that of advertising. The flush times for that sort of thing were eight or ten years ago, when worthless sheets, with only a nominal circulation and no influence, scoured the city to obtain advertisements, hesitating at no falsehood, and consenting to almost any terms, so long as they got what they were after. An enormous amount of money was obtained from advertisers in this way, much of which might have been well have been spent in sticking up posters in dark cellars.

But the tricks of frauds and swindlers cannot detract from the value of advertising in newspapers which really have extensive circulation, and which have a strong hold on the confidence of the public by reason of their intrinsic merit. There is no method of advertising comparable with that of such journals, and it is fortunate for merchants that it is within their reach. They get the benefit of the power of iteration, one of the greatest powers possessed by a newspaper, and by frequent repetition can fix their names and their business in the memories of the public. But they have a right to demand that they shall be shown that they buy—to be told just how many readers they have, and that the circulation is not inflated by the circulation of the papers in which they advertise. They are asked to purchase something they are not allowed to weigh, to handle, or even to see. Men don't like to buy things in that way.

How far a newspaper of large circulation, which is jealous of every inch of its space, and knows how to fill it to the advantage of its readers, is justified in giving up its column to advertisers, is a very grave question. It is a privilege for the country to have a newspaper, and a fifth is hopelessly incapacitated for service by paralysis. It cannot, therefore, be called a lively bench.

The most immediate remedy proposed by the profession is an increase in the number of Circuit Judges, perhaps to the extent of fifteen or twenty. This would relieve the Supreme Court materially, by diminishing the appeals in cases of small importance. But there is little prospect that either of these methods will be seriously considered until after the Presidential election. Neither

the Democrats nor the stalwart Republicans are inclined to give this valuable patronage to HAYES, and it will be reserved for the incoming President, whoever he may chance to be.

But there are reforms in the Judiciary system that ought not to be deferred. Litigants before the Supreme Court of the United States and the courts of the District of Columbia complain justly of the grievous costs to which they are subjected by the clerks who tax them. They have a fee bill of their own, wholly exempt from revision. The clerkship of the Supreme Court is believed to be one of the most valuable offices in the country, being estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars a year. No returns are made of the fees received, and the estimate is necessarily speculative, but is based on the business before that tribunal.

The clerkship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—a name that should not be tolerated, because of the confusion it causes—is also very lucrative, but to what purpose? The clerkship of the following reason, given